

2015,000 PATIENTS TREATED SINCE 1791

That's the Record for the
New York Hospital,
Second in Country.

EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

23,000 Volumes on View,
1595 Edition of Hippoc-
rates Among Them.

HELPED IN FOUR WARS

Wounded Continentals Were
Received There; Aided in Epi-
demies Which Swept City.

Something of the work of the New York Hospital during its century and a half of caring for this city's injured and sick may be realized by a visit to the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library. There are displayed portraits of the presidents and founders of the institution since its founding, old surgical instruments used in many a dangerous operation and books from its library which trace the course of medicine from Aristotle and Hippocrates.

These books are selected from the library of 23,000 volumes which the New York Hospital presented to the Academy of Medicine twenty-three years ago so that they might be available to a larger group of medical men. Some appeal more to the lover of old books than to the student of medicine, for their preachings are somewhat out of date and they are printed in Latin and Greek.

One interesting old tome is the collected works of Hippocrates the Great, of the fifth century B. C., edited by Dr. Amuse Poes, and printed in Frankfurt in 1545. There are also the writings of Aristotle, Aesclepiades of Bithynia, Claudius Galenus, court physician of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, Ishak Ben Solomon-el-Israel, a Jewish physician of Egyptian origin of the ninth or tenth century, Vincent of Beauvais, tutor of the children of Louis IX., and many others.

The portraits and surgical instruments are nearer our own time. One of the most interesting of these paintings is that of John Watts, who was president of the organization when it received its charter in 1771. He was a sturdy old gentleman with a prominent nose framed in powdered hair, and a white stock. There is also a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, who, in addition to his many other services, was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751. This was the first general hospital in this country, and the New York Hospital was the second.

Start of the Hospital.

In 1767, the medical department of King's College, now Columbia, was started. Two years later, in 1770, the first patients were received. The hospital was awarded were held in Trinity Church. There, before Sir Henry Mogg, Governor of the colony, and other prominent men of the city, the charter of the practice of medicine in King's College, urged the great need of a general hospital. A subscription list was immediately started. On June 12, 1771, a royal charter was granted to "The Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America," a seal with the legend of the coat of arms of the city, and an annual appropriation of \$500 for twenty years was voted by the Colonial Assembly.

The cornerstone of the hospital was laid by Gov. Tryon, Sept. 3, 1773, on a site of five acres on the west side of Broadway opposite Pearl street. On the 28th of February, 1775, just as the building was to be opened for patients, it was destroyed by fire. Undaunted, the founders reconstructed the building, but meanwhile the greater fire of the Revolution had swept the colonies from France to end. The first patients to be received in the New York Hospital were American soldiers wounded in an engagement on July 12, 1776, between where batteries and two British warships were engaged up the Hudson River. With the capture of the city in September, 1776, British and Hessian troops used the hospital as a barracks, and occasionally as a hospital.

After the war the building did not reopen for patients until 1791, although it was being used for medical instruction. It was not until 1870 that the governors of the society, realizing the beautiful and spacious site was too valuable for a hospital, leased this ground and built a new hospital on the present site on Fifth and Sixth streets, west of Fifth avenue. In 1875 the city abandoned the Park Hospital, at Centre and Chambers streets, so the New York Hospital provided emergency service for many years in a dilapidated building. In 1894 it constructed the House of Relief, at Hudson and Jay streets. The ambulance service was begun in 1877 and has responded to 245,000 calls.

Helped in Epidemics.

In the thirteen yellow fever epidemics, in the typhus outbreaks and in the cholera scourge of 1847, the hospital played its part, and when in 1916 influenza paralyzed victims in the city, a special hospital of 120 beds was provided. From the opening for patients in 1791 to Jan. 1, 1921, 2,015,000 patients have been treated in its various departments.

The many services rendered, and smaller institutions aided or incorporated in the larger hospital are too numerous for mention with the exception of perhaps Bloomingdale Hospital, a separate department of the New York Hospital, established in 1816 for the treatment of the mentally diseased.

The hospital is recognized throughout this country and Europe, not only for the cure of disease but for the instruction of medical students. The hospital was second in the establishment in this country of a training school for nurses (in 1877).

In the Wars of 1812, 1865, 1898 and in the World War thousands of wounded were cared for, and in addition a hospital unit of twenty-three medical officers, sixty graduate nurses and 154 enlisted men sailed to France in July, 1917, and maintained a distinguished United States Base Hospital No. 9. Fifteen thousand patients were treated here.

BABY'S PLAY HURTS FATHER.

HICKMAN, Ky., Nov. 25.—C. A. Allen, whose car was injured by a car and a half old baby some weeks ago when the baby playfully stuck a match in his father's ear, has had to undergo an operation as a result. Mr. Allen thought nothing of the affair until he pitched forward when trying to walk, being unable to retain his balance or poise.

DENVER'S \$82.57 PER CAPITA TOPS 45 CITIES' EXPENSES

Birmingham, Ala., With \$14.48 Is Lowest in Places Between 100,000 and 300,000 Population—Average Is \$30.33, Says Census Bureau Report.

Figures showing that Denver had the largest per capita municipal expenditures in 1919 and Birmingham, Ala., the lowest of the forty-five cities of the country between 100,000 and 300,000 population have been made public by the National Security League. They were compiled from statistics published by the Bureau of Census in Washington.

Denver's big lead in expenditures over the rest of the cities was accounted for by the purchase of a water plant by the city in the year covered by the statistics. The standing of the forty-five cities in the group follows:

Denver	\$82.57
Birmingham	\$14.48
Average	\$30.33

'BETTER EDUCATION' WEEK ARRANGED

Every Community Urged to
Participate From Decem-
ber 4 to 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—Because the schoolroom is the cradle of the nation, because the foundation of every State is the education of its youth, the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion and the National Education Association have joined hands to promote and foster education, and thereby strengthen and perpetuate a better Americanism, build a more intelligent and better citizenry, and withal, equip the youth of the nation more adequately to cope with the life and struggle ahead the interests and achievements of the entire United States.

The initial effort is to be made with the inauguration of "American Education Week," December 4 to 10, which is to be fittingly observed in every State in the Union, every city and every community. Citizens of States, Governors of cities and towns in every section of the country have already issued proclamations, urging the citizens to observe this week in a fitting way and bend their energies toward the successful accomplishment of its objectives.

This is but the initial step in the elaborate plan of the two organizations working together for the accomplishment of their joint objective—better education and better Americanism. Each year this week is to be observed. As progress is made, situations clarified, definite plans will crystallize and solidify into perfected programs for this accomplishment.

Sermons Requested.

Throughout the nation on December 4, Sunday, ministers will preach upon the urgent need for better education. From all over the country come eager acceptance of the invitation to preach upon this subject. And throughout the week the press, pulpit, educators, patriotic bodies, national clubs, community clubs and other civic bodies will cooperate to make the plan a success.

The main purposes of the week are to inform the public of the accomplishments and needs of the public schools, particularly of the urgent needs, and to secure cooperation and support of the public in meeting these needs and to teach and foster good Americanism.

"No service has secured more from unselfish criticism than the schools," Dr. Carl Ormand Williams, president of the National Education Association, and Alvin M. Owsley, National Director of the National Americanism Commission, have said after a thorough preliminary survey of the educational situation in the United States.

"The average citizen does not read educational literature or accounts of teachers' meetings or visit schools to learn what they are doing or how the schools are faring," the statement continues.

First Hand Knowledge.

"The average citizen has a conception of school only as he knew it in his own school days. American Education Week should give the taxpayer who has paid the funds for the public schools first hand knowledge of the service for which they pay. Educators cannot afford to neglect this opportunity to advertise its aims and purposes.

"It is the duty of all the friends of education to think seriously and work arduously on the problem of keeping the idea of public education before all the people all the time.

"In every possible way the public's attention should be centered on educational problems." The joint statement continues. "It should be centered upon the need of better buildings, libraries and equipment, playgrounds, better school attendance, better paid teachers, longer school term, better vocational education, better understanding of the form and fundamental principles of our government and better and universal use of the English language. Special emphasis should be placed on the singing of patriotic songs, salutes to the flag, the flying of the flag from every school house, school day, weather permits, and upon short, interesting accounts of essential facts in American history."

Among the topics already selected by communities in every quarter of the United States for the observance of this week are: "American Ideals and Experiences," "National Contributions to Our Immigrant Citizens," "Their Pride in Our Country and Its Principles of Government," "American Patriotism," "Civil and Military Heroes," "The School and the Nation," "Education: The Greatest Investment for Community, State and Nation," "How Education May Be Promoted," "The Community's Responsibility Toward the School and Ways and Means for Promoting Better Education, Better Americanism."

HELP THE HOSPITALS IS UNITED FUND PLEA

Mayor Issues Proclamation Asking for Contributions.

ENGLISH LITERATURE LEADS AT HARVARD

378 Upper Classmen Choose
It as Their Field of Con-
centration.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—Figures just compiled by the committee on the choice of electives show that English literature heads the elective courses with economics second. A total of 378 Harvard upper classmen have chosen English as their field of concentration, and therefore at the close of their senior year must take their general examination for graduation on their work in this field. There are 302 men concentrating in economics, 173 in Romance languages, 100 in chemistry and 124 in history.

Comparison of these figures with those of recent years shows several interesting changes. In 1914 economics led in popularity, with English second. In that year there were approximately four men specializing in economics for every three specializing in English. Beginning with the class of 1917, however, men concentrating in the division of history, government and economics were required to take a general examination for graduation, and this requirement had the effect of discouraging many men from concentrating in economics. English then took the lead.

Since then the general examination has been extended, so that next spring seniors concentrating in other subjects also will have to take such a test in order to get their degrees. Every senior save those whose special work is in mathematics or the natural sciences is now included in the test in concentrating in English, in Romance and other modern languages, and in the classics will include an examination on Shakespeare and the Bible.

Another change is the increase in the popularity of Romance languages. Last year this subject stood fourth, with 178 concentrators, while chemistry was third with 200. This year the positions are reversed.

The complete figures for the year, showing how many men are concentrating in each subject, are as follows:

English	378
Economics	302
Romance languages	173
Chemistry	100
History	124
Government	87
Mathematics	66
Engineering sciences	41
Philosophy and psychology	37
Biological sciences	36
Classics	24
Physics	21
Geology	18
Fine arts	18
Music	11
German	11
Social sciences	11
Anthropology	8
Literature	8
Seminar	3
Astronomy	3

The general examination at Harvard, the operation of which is to be so largely extended this year, is a test on the whole subject in which the student's main work lies.

Advertisement.

**"Gets-It"
Tickles
Corns
to Death**

First Stops All Pain—Then Peels
the Corn Off.

Don't try to fox root on corn tortured feet. Get rid of your corns. If you use "Gets-It" you will be glad you ever heard of it.

Make Your Feet Happy! Remove Those
Corns With "Gets-It"

Have never seen a corn tickled to death just apply a few drops of "Gets-It" to yours. Then watch that corn die—suddenly as if it had gone to sleep. Soon it is nothing but a loose piece of dead skin that you can lift right off with your finger.

Get after them now. Your druggist has "Gets-It." Costs but a trifle—nothing at all if it fails. Mfd. by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

MOTHER!

Move Child's Bowels with
"California Fig Syrup"

Even a sick child loves the "figgy" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold or has a teethingful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works. All the constipation, sour bills and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They save a teethingful from a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must have "California" or you may get an irritating fig syrup.

An advertisement in the Lost and Found columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD offers a real possibility of recovering your lost property.

INCREASE IN TUITION TO HELP TEACHERS

Necessity of Salary Raise Is
Impressed on Undergrad-
uates at Yale.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THIS NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 25.—That tuition in American colleges and universities should be raised to meet increases that are imperative in professional salaries is the gist of a statement made to Yale students today by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Institute of Public Service, which is seeking to improve the lot of professors and instructors in this country.

"How can higher education," asks Mr. Barnes, "be democratically extended to every young American who is able and anxious to benefit from it unless we stop paying college teachers half of what they ought to get and stop charging college students half of what their education costs?"

"Although Yale figures in our report as paying the largest maximum, \$10,000, few sons of Yale could have failed to realize that, generally speaking, college professors are grievously underpaid. Conditions are not so bad as they were; of 250 colleges reporting to us 243 have increased maximum salaries for professors since 1914. Although many of these increases have been but \$200 or \$400, nevertheless they recognize a condition that needs to be changed. Yale has the distinction of having decided to increase its salaries even before it knew where the money would come from. Having stated the higher sum needed it then told its alumni a big enough story to bring a big total of gifts. But even Yale has not raised what must be put into college teachers' pockets to get what Yale promises to give."

"Although 253 of 259 colleges reported tuition increases almost nowhere are students even now paying half what they cost."

"As I looked over these two sets of facts showing that college teachers are being paid less than they need for a growing wage and that college students are paying less for tuition than it costs, I suggested that two sources of additional income be discussed and possibly tried."

"1. Pay as you go tuition for those who can afford to pay all it costs to teach them."

"2. Deferred payments on promissory notes of the amounts which students cannot pay until after they begin to learn."

"If you could not pay more than you are paying—if you are not spending in luxuries more than Yale is giving to you in rebated tuition—would you rather give up your life at Yale and an opportunity that needs to be paid back the difference between your tuition and its actual cost when your earning power permits?"

"I am particularly glad to have this opportunity to speak to Yale men of this possibility, because in our first report we cited Yale as perhaps the country's best illustration of a university which had recognized the enormous total that would be represented by small gifts from a large number of alumni. If you men who are now in Yale were to send back after graduation only \$10 a year, it would mean over \$30,000 a year, or as much as an annual return from an endowment of \$750,000. Perhaps this is not the light method. I do not feel that anybody knows enough about either the future or the past to be dogmatic about it. I do feel that it would be helpful to education if our specially favored young men and young women who are now in college would frankly debate the possibility of making sure (1) that every college teacher has a growing wage, and (2) that those who best see the conditions of college opportunity give and secure their utmost toward properly financing higher education."

"What do you think? Would you regret to see society expect its college men and women to pay the cost of their special advantages? Would you rather let the teachers pay the bill until rich men have endowments enough? Do you think it more wholesome to rely upon free will offerings of alumni and their friends?"

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST LAUNCH DEBT DRIVE

Paying Interchurch Quota
Caused Shortage.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Disciples of Christ are entering on a campaign to wipe out debt due on account of the late Interchurch World Movement. This sum has all been paid to the Movement, and most of it was raised from "Disciples themselves." Members of this religious body, who had opposed cooperation with the movement, came forward with contributions when they learned the debt was owing and \$600,000 was paid in full. Now the campaign is to relieve the strain and see that Christian missions do not suffer. Total gifts to these missions now attain a figure of about \$3,000,000 a year.

A deputation of Disciples has recently been through colleges and seminaries in the East and West, not all of them Disciples, in search of volunteers for foreign mission fields. They sought fifty and have more than half the number. These volunteers are to go out, if accepted, next summer and fall. Disciples recently sent fifty-two to the Orient, the largest number they ever sent out at one time.

THREE TO DIE IN CHAIR.

Sing Sing Sentences Confirmed by
Appeals Court.

WARDEN LEWIS E. LAWES was notified by the Court of Appeals yesterday that the sentences of three slayers in Sing Sing deathhouse, including William Marver of Buffalo, who was sentenced twice, have been affirmed and that all three must die in the week of January 9.

The two to die with Marver are Raymond Mulford, also of Buffalo, and Edward Persons, who killed a man near Jamestown.

BUTLER CALLS FOR PORT DEVELOPMENT

Columbia's Head Forecasts
15 to 20 Million Population
for Metropolitan District.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia University, in a statement to the Port of New York authority, argues that no time can be lost in arriving at a solution of the Port of New York problem.

"Democracies are proverbially lacking in foresight," said Mr. Butler. "They waste immense amounts of money and much time because they do not look ahead and foresee the future. Vision is a quality of individuals, not of communities, Legislatures or committees. De Witt Clinton had vision when he built the Erie Canal and laid the foundation for the Port of New York to-day. The late Abram S. Hewitt, when Mayor of New York, had vision and, had his recommendations as to the development of the port been followed, our prosperity and satisfaction would have been notably increased."

"We live at one of the greatest centers of industry and commerce in the world, but we have done little to keep pace with our opportunities. A development of the ports of London and of Hamburg, and indeed the development of the port of Antwerp, has been more intelligent and more far-sighted than our own."

"There are those within the sound of my voice who will live to see from fifteen to twenty millions of inhabitants in and about the city of New York. The needs of so vast a population stagger the imagination. They would constitute an empire in themselves, and yet they will be only the gateway to a still more vast empire. We should lose no time in carrying forward our projects of development by the construction of a great series of docks, but the building of many and huge terminals, by the interconnection of all these by suitably paved roads and rails."

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"We live at one of the greatest centers of industry and commerce in the world, but we have done little to keep pace with our opportunities. A development of the ports of London and of Hamburg, and indeed the development of